

utility software manual

MACRO-80 Assembler

LINK-80 Loader

CREF-80 Cross Reference Facility

LIB-80 Library Manager (CP/M Versions)

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

MACRO-80 is a relocatable macro assembler for 8080 and Z80 microcomputer systems. It assembles 8080 or Z80 code on any 8080 or Z80 development system running the CP/M, ISIS-II, TRSDOS or TEKDOS operating system. The **MACRO-80** package includes the **MACRO-80** assembler, the **LINK-80** linking loader, and the **CREF-80** cross reference facility. CP/M versions also include the **LIB-80** Library Manager. **MACRO-80** resides in approximately 14K of memory and has an assembly rate of over 1000 lines per minute.

MACRO-80 incorporates almost all "big computer" assembler features without sacrificing speed or memory space. The assembler supports a complete, Intel standard macro facility, including **IRP**, **IRPC**, **REPEAT**, local variables and **EXITM**. Nesting of macros is limited only by memory. Code is assembled in relocatable modules that are manipulated with the flexible linking loader. Conditional assembly capability is enhanced by an expanded set of conditional pseudo operations that include testing of assembly pass, symbol definition, and parameters to macros. Conditionals may be nested up to 255 levels.

MACRO-80's linking loader provides a versatile array of loader capabilities, which are executed by means of easy command lines and switches. Any number of programs may be loaded with one command, relocatable modules may be loaded in user-specified locations, and external references between modules are resolved automatically by the loader. The loader also performs library searches for system subroutines and generates a load map of memory showing the locations of the main program and subroutines. The cross reference facility that is included in this package supplies a convenient alphabetic list of all program variable names, along with the line numbers where they are referenced and defined.

This manual is designed to serve as a reference guide to the **MACRO-80** package. It defines, explains and gives examples of all the features in **MACRO-80** in terms that should be understandable to anyone familiar with assembly language programming. It is not intended, however, to serve as instructional material and presumes the user has substantial knowledge of assembly language programming. The user should refer to instructional material available from a variety of sources for additional tutorial information.

CHAPTER 2

MACRO-80 ASSEMBLER

2.1 RUNNING MACRO-80

The command to run MACRO-80 is

M80

MACRO-80 returns the prompt ">", indicating it is ready to accept commands.

NOTE

If you are using the TEKDOS operating system, see Appendix A for proper command formats.

2.2 COMMAND FORMAT

A command to MACRO-80 consists of a string of filenames with optional switches. All filenames should follow the operating system's conventions for filenames and extensions. The default extensions supplied by Microsoft software are as follows:

<u>File</u>	<u>CP/M</u>	<u>ISIS-II</u>
Relocatable object file	REL	REL
Listing file	PRN	LST
MACRO-80 source file	MAC	MAC
FORTRAN source file	FOR	FOR
COBOL source	COB	COB
BASIC source	BAS	BAS
Absolute file	COM	

A command to MACRO-80 conveys the name of the source file to be assembled, the names of the file(s) to be created, and which assembly options are desired. The format of a MACRO-80 command is:

objfile,lstfile=source file

Only the equal sign and the source file field are required to create a relocatable object file with the default (source) filename and the default extension REL.

Otherwise, an object file is created only if the objfile field is filled, and a listing file is created only if the lstfile field is filled.

To assemble the source file without producing an object file or listing file, place only a comma to the left of the equal sign. This is a handy procedure that lets you check for syntax errors before assembling to an object file.

Examples:

*=TEST	Assemble the source file TEST.MAC and place the object file in TEST.REL without a listing file.
*,=TEST	Assemble the source file TEST.MAC without creating an object or listing file. Useful for error checking.
TEST,TEST=TEST	Assemble the source file TEST.MAC, placing the object file in TEST.REL and the listing file in TEST.PRNL (With ISIS-II, the listing file is TEST.LST.)
*OBJECT=TEST	Assemble the source file TEST.MAC and place the object file in OBJECT.REL.
OBJECT,LIST=TEST	Assemble the source file TEST.MAC, placing the object file in OBJECT.REL and the listing file in LIST.PRNL. (With ISIS-II, the listing file is LIST.LST.)

MACRO-80 also supports command lines; that is, the invocation and command may be typed on the same line. For example:

M80 ,=TEST

2.2.1 Devices

Any field in the MACRO-80 command string can also specify a device name. The default device name with the CP/M operating system is the currently logged disk. The default device name with the ISIS-II operating system is disk drive 0. The command format is:

dev:objfile,dev:lstfile=dev:source file

The device names are as follows:

<u>Device</u>	<u>CP/M</u>	<u>ISIS-II</u>
Disk drives	A:, B:, C:,...	:F0:, :F1:, :F2:, ...
Line printer	LST:	LST:
Teletype or CRT	TTY:	TTY:
High speed reader	HSR:	

Examples:

- *.TTY:=TEST Assemble the source file TEST.MAC and list the program on the console. No object code is generated. Useful for error check.
- *SMALL,TTY:=B:TEST Assemble TEST.MAC (found on disk drive B), place the object file in SMALL.REL, and list the program on the console.

2.2.2 Switches

A switch is a letter that is appended to the command string, preceded by a slash. It specifies an optional task to be performed during assembly. More than one switch can be used, but each must be preceded by a slash. (With the TEKDOS operating system, switches are preceded by commas or spaces. See Appendix A.) All switches are optional. The available switches are:

<u>Switch</u>	<u>Action</u>
O	Octal listing
H	Hexadecimal listing (default)
R	Force generation of an object file
L	Force generation of a listing file
C	Force generation of a cross reference file

Examples:

- *=TEST/L Assemble TEST.MAC, place the object file in TEST.REL and a listing file in TEST.PRNL (With ISIS-II, the listing file is TEST.LST.)
- *=TEST/L/O Same as above, but listing file addresses will be in octal.
- *LAST=TEST/C Assemble TEST.MAC, place the object file in LAST.REL and cross reference file in TEST.CRF. (See Chapter 3.)

2.3 FORMAT OF MACRO-80 SOURCE FILES

Input source lines of up to 132 characters in length are acceptable.

MACRO-80 preserves lower case letters in quoted strings and comments. All symbols, opcodes and pseudo-opcodes typed in lower case will be converted to upper case.

If the source file includes line numbers from an editor, each byte of the line number must have the high bit on. Line numbers from Microsoft's EDIT-80 Editor are acceptable.

2.3.1 Statements

Source files input to MACRO-80 consist of statements of the form:

```
[label[:]] [operator] [arguments] [:comment]
```

With the exception of the ISIS assembler \$ controls (see Section 2.11), it is not necessary that statements begin in column 1. Multiple blanks or tabs may be used to improve readability.

If a label is present, it is the first item in the statement and is immediately followed by a colon. If it is followed by two colons, it is declared as PUBLIC (see ENTRY/PUBLIC, Section 2.6.10). For example:

```
FOO:      RET
```

is equivalent to

```
FOO:      PUBLIC FOO
          RET
```

The next item after the label, or the first item on the line if no label is present, is an operator. An operator may be an 8080 or Z80 mnemonic, pseudo-op, macro call or expression. The evaluation order is as follows:

1. Macro call
2. Mnemonic/Pseudo operation
3. Expression

Instead of flagging an expression as an error, the assembler treats it as if it were a DB statement (see Section 2.6.4). The arguments following the operator will, of course, vary in form according to the operator.

A comment always begins with a semicolon and ends with a carriage return. A comment may be a line by itself or it may be appended to a line that contains a statement. Extended comments can be entered using the .COMMENT pseudo operation (see Section 2.6.20).

2.3.2 Symbols

MACRO-80 symbols may be of any length, however, only the first six characters are significant. The following characters are legal in a symbol:

```
A-Z      0-9      $      .      ?      @
```

With Microsoft's 8080/Z80/8086 assemblers, the underline character is also legal in a symbol. A symbol may not start with a digit. When a symbol is read, lower case is translated into upper case. If a symbol reference is followed by @@ it is declared external (see also the EXT/EXTRN pseudo-op, Section 2.6.12).

2.3.3 Numeric Constants

The default base for numeric constants is decimal. This may be changed by the `RADIX` pseudo-op (see Section 2.6.22). Any base from 2 (binary) to 16 (hexadecimal) may be selected. When the base is greater than 10, A-F are the digits following 9. If the first digit of the number is not numeric the number must be preceded by a zero.

Numbers are 16-bit unsigned quantities. A number is always evaluated in the current radix unless one of the following special notations is used:

<code>nnnnB</code>	Binary
<code>nnnnD</code>	Decimal
<code>nnnnO</code>	Octal
<code>nnnnQ</code>	Octal
<code>nnnnH</code>	Hexadecimal
<code>X'nnnn'</code>	Hexadecimal

Overflow of a number beyond two bytes is ignored and the result is the low order 16-bits.

A character constant is a string comprised of zero, one or two ASCII characters, delimited by quotation marks, and used in a non-simple expression. For example, in the statement

```
DB      'A' + 1
```

'A' is a character constant. But the statement

```
DB      'A'
```

uses 'A' as a string because it is in a simple expression. The rules for character constant delimiters are the same as for strings.

A character constant comprised of one character has as its value the ASCII value of that character. That is, the high order byte of the value is zero, and the low order byte is the ASCII value of the character. For example, the value of the constant 'A' is 41H.

A character constant comprised of two characters has as its value the ASCII value of the first character in the high order byte and the ASCII value of the second character in the low order byte. For example, the value of the character constant "AB" is 41H*256+42H.

2.3.4 Strings

A string is comprised of zero or more characters delimited by quotation marks. Either single or double quotes may be used as string delimiters. The delimiter quotes may be used as characters if they appear twice for every character occurrence desired. For example, the statement

```
DB "I am ""great"" today"
```

stores the string

```
I am "great" today
```

If there are zero characters between the delimiters, the string is a null string.

2.4 EXPRESSION EVALUATION

2.4.1 Arithmetic And Logical Operators

The following operators are allowed in expressions. The operators are listed in order of precedence.

NUL

LOW, HIGH

*, /, MOD, SHR, SHL

Unary Minus

+, -

EQ, NE, LT, LE, GT, GE

NOT

AND

OR, XOR

Parentheses are used to change the order of precedence. During evaluation of an expression, as soon as a new operator is encountered that has precedence less than or equal to the last operator encountered, all operations up to the new operator are performed. That is, subexpressions involving operators of higher precedence are computed first.

All operators except +, -, *, / must be separated from their operands by at least one space.

The byte isolation operators (HIGH, LOW) isolate the high or low order 8 bits of an Absolute 16-bit value. If a relocatable value is supplied as an operand, HIGH and LOW will treat it as if it were relative to location zero.

2.4.2 Modes

All symbols used as operands in expressions are in one of the following modes: Absolute, Data Relative, Program (Code) Relative or COMMON. (See Section 2.6 for the ASEG, CSEG, DSEG and COMMON pseudo-ops.) Symbols assembled under the ASEG, CSEG (default), or DSEG pseudo-ops are in Absolute, Code Relative or Data Relative mode respectively. The number of COMMON modes in a program is determined by the number of COMMON blocks that have been named with the COMMON pseudo-op. Two COMMON symbols are not in the same mode unless they are in the same COMMON block.

In any operation other than addition or subtraction, the mode of both operands must be Absolute.

If the operation is addition, the following rules apply:

1. At least one of the operands must be Absolute.
2. Absolute + <mode> = <mode>

If the operation is subtraction, the following rules apply:

1. <mode> - Absolute = <mode>
2. <mode> - <mode> = Absolute where the two <mode>s are the same.

Each intermediate step in the evaluation of an expression must conform to the above rules for modes, or an error will be generated. For example, if FOO, BAZ and ZAZ are three Program Relative symbols, the expression

FOO + BAZ - ZAZ

will generate an R error because the first step (FOO + BAZ) adds two relocatable values. (One of the values must be Absolute.) This problem can always be fixed by inserting parentheses. So that

FOO + (BAZ - ZAZ)

is legal because the first step (BAZ - ZAZ) generates an Absolute value that is then added to the Program Relative value, FOO.

2.4.3 Externals

Aside from its classification by mode, a symbol is either External or not External. (See EXT/EXTRN, Section 2.6.12.) An External value must be assembled into a two-byte field. (Single-byte Externals are not supported.) The following rules apply to the use of Externals in expressions:

1. Externals are legal only in addition and subtraction.
2. If an External symbol is used in an expression, the result of the expression is always External.
3. When the operation is addition, either operand (but not both) may be External.
4. When the operation is subtraction, only the first operand may be External.

2.5 OPCODES AS OPERANDS

8080 opcodes are valid one-byte operands. Note that only the first byte is a valid operand. For examples:

```
MVI    A,(JMP)
ADI    (CPI)
MVI    B,(RNZ)
CPI    (INX H)
ACI    (LXI B)
MVI    C,MOV A,B
```

Errors will be generated if more than one byte is included in the operand -- such as (CPI 5), (LXI B,LABEL1) or (JMP LABEL2).

Opcodes used as one-byte operands need not be enclosed in parentheses.

NOTE

Opcodes are not valid operands in Z80 mode.

2.6 PSEUDO OPERATIONS

2.6.1 ASEG

ASEG

ASEG sets the location counter to an absolute segment of memory. The location of the absolute counter will be that of the last ASEG (default is 0), unless an ORG is done after the ASEG to change the location. The effect of ASEG is also achieved by using the code segment (CSEG) pseudo operation and the /P switch in LINK-80. See also Section 2.6.28.

2.6.2 COMMON

COMMON /<block name>/

COMMON sets the location counter to the selected common block in memory. The location is always the beginning of the area so that compatibility with the FORTRAN COMMON statement is maintained. If <block name> is omitted or consists of spaces, it is considered to be blank common. See also Section 2.6.28.

2.6.3 CSEG

CSEG

CSEG sets the location counter to the code relative segment of memory. The location will be that of the last CSEG (default is 0), unless an ORG is done after the CSEG to change the location. CSEG is the default condition of the assembler (the INTEL assembler defaults to ASEG). See also Section 2.6.28.

2.6.4 DB - Define Byte

DB <exp>[,<exp>...]

DB <string>(<string>...)

The arguments to DB are either expressions or strings. DB stores the values of the expressions or the characters of the strings in successive memory locations beginning with the current location counter.

Expressions must evaluate to one byte. (If the high byte of the result is 0 or 255, no error is given; otherwise, an A error results.)

Strings of three or more characters may not be used in expressions (i.e., they must be immediately followed by a comma or the end of the line). The characters in a string are stored in the order of appearance, each as a one-byte value with the high order bit set to zero.

Example:

0000'	41 42	DB	'AB'
0002'	42	DB	'AB' AND 0FFH
0003'	41 42 43	DB	'ABC'

2.6.5 DC - Define Character

DC <string>

DC stores the characters in <string> in successive memory locations beginning with the current location counter. As with DB, characters are stored in order of appearance, each as a one-byte value with the high order bit set to zero. However, DC stores the last character of the string with the high order bit set to one. An error will result if the argument to DC is a null string.

2.6.6 DS - Define Space

DS <exp>

DS reserves an area of memory. The value of <exp> gives the number of bytes to be allocated. All names used in <exp> must be previously defined (i.e., all names known at that point on pass 1). Otherwise, a V error is generated during pass 1 and a U error may be generated during pass 2. If a U error is not generated during pass 2, a phase error will probably be generated because the DS generated no code on pass 1.

2.6.7 DSEG

DSEG

DSEG sets the location counter to the Data Relative segment of memory. The location of the data relative counter will be that of the last DSEG (default is 0), unless an ORG is done after the DSEG to change the location. See also Section 2.6.28.

2.6.8 DW - Define Word

DW <exp>[,<exp>...]

DW stores the values of the expressions in successive memory locations beginning with the current location counter. Expressions are evaluated as 2-byte (word) values.

2.6.9 END

END [<exp>]

The END statement specifies the end of the program. If <exp> is present, it is the start address of the program. If <exp> is not present, then no start address is passed to LINK-80 for that program.

NOTE

If an assembly language program is the main program, a start address (label) must be specified. If not, LINK-80 will issue a "no start address" error. If the program is a subroutine to a FORTRAN program (say) the start address is not required as FORTRAN has supplied one.

2.6.10 ENTRY/PUBLIC

ENTRY <name>[,<name>...]

or

PUBLIC <name>[,<name>...]

ENTRY or PUBLIC declares each name in the list as internal and therefore available for use by this program and other programs to be loaded concurrently. All of the names in the list must be defined in the current program or a U error results. An M error is generated if the name is an external name or common-blockname.

2.6.11 EQU

<name> EQU <exp>

EQU assigns the value of <exp> to <name>. If <exp> is external, an error is generated. If <name> already has a value other than <exp>, an M error is generated.

2.6.12 EXT/EXTRN

EXT <name>[,<name>...]

or

EXTRN <name>[,<name>...]

EXT or EXTRN declares that the name(s) in the list are external (i.e., defined in a different program). If any item in the list references a name that is defined in the current program, an M error results. A reference to a name where the name is followed immediately by two pound signs (e.g., NAME##) also declares the name as external.

2.6.13 INCLUDE

INCLUDE <filename>

The INCLUDE pseudo-op assembles source statements from an alternate source file into the current source file. Use of INCLUDE eliminates the need to repeat an often-used sequence of statements in the current source file. The pseudo-ops INCLUDE, \$INCLUDE and MACLIB are synonymous.

<filename> is any valid specification, as determined by the operating system. Defaults for filename extensions and device names are the same as those in a MACRO-80 command line.

The INCLUDE file is opened and assembled into the current source file immediately following the INCLUDE statement. When end-of-file is reached, assembly resumes with the statement following INCLUDE.

On a MACRO-80 listing, a plus sign is printed between the assembled code and the source line on each line assembled from an INCLUDE file. (See Section 2.12.)

Nested INCLUDEs are not allowed. If encountered, they will result in an objectionable syntax error 'O'.

The file specified in the operand field must exist. If the file is not found, the error 'V' (value error) is given, and the INCLUDE is ignored.

2.6.14 NAME

NAME ('modname')

NAME defines a name for the module. Only the first six characters are significant in a module name. A module name may also be defined with the TITLE pseudo-op. In the absence of both the NAME and TITLE pseudo-ops, the module name is created from the source file name.

2.6.15 ORG - Define Origin

ORG <exp>

The location counter is set to the value of <exp> and the assembler assigns generated code starting with that value. All names used in <exp> must be known on pass 1, and the value must either be absolute or in the same area as the location counter.

2.6.16 PAGE

PAGE [<exp>]

PAGE causes the assembler to start a new output page. The value of <exp>, if included, becomes the new page size (measured in lines per page) and must be in the range 10 to 255. The default page size is 50 lines per page. The assembler puts a form feed character in the listing file at the end of a page.

2.6.17 SET

`<name> SET <exp>`

SET is the same as EQU, except no error is generated if `<name>` is already defined.

2.6.18 SUBTTL

`SUBTTL <text>`

SUBTTL specifies a subtitle to be listed on the line after the title (see TITLE, Section 2.6.19) on each page heading. `<text>` is truncated after 60 characters. Any number of SUBTTLS may be given in a program.

2.6.19 TITLE

`TITLE <text>`

TITLE specifies a title to be listed on the first line of each page. If more than one TITLE is given, a Q error results. The first six characters of the title are used as the module name unless a NAME pseudo operation is used. If neither a NAME or TITLE pseudo-op is used, the module name is created from the source filename.

2.6.20 .COMMENT

`.COMMENT <delim><text><delim>`

The first non-blank character encountered after .COMMENT is the delimiter. The following `<text>` comprises a comment block which continues until the next occurrence of `<delimiter>` is encountered. For example, using an asterisk as the delimiter, the format of the comment block would be:

```
.COMMENT *
any amount of text entered
here as the comment block
      .
      .
      .
;return to normal mode
```


2.6.21 .PRINTX

.PRINTX <delim><text><delim>

The first non-blank character encountered after **.PRINTX** is the delimiter. The following text is listed on the terminal during assembly until another occurrence of the delimiter is encountered. **.PRINTX** is useful for displaying progress through a long assembly or for displaying the value of conditional assembly switches. For example:

```
IF      CPM
.PRINTX /CPM version/
ENDIF
```

NOTE

.PRINTX will output on both passes. If only one printout is desired, use the **IF1** or **IF2** pseudo-op. For example:

```
IF2
IF CPM
.PRINTX /CPM version/
ENDIF
ENDIF
```

will only print if CPM is true and M80 is in pass 2.

2.6.22 .RADIX

.RADIX <exp>

The default base (or radix) for all constants is decimal. The **.RADIX** statement allows the default radix to be changed to any base in the range 2 to 16. For example:

```
MVI     B,0FFH
.RADIX  16
MVI     B,0FF
```

The two **MVI**s in the example are identical. The **<exp>** in a **.RADIX** statement is always in decimal radix, regardless of the current radix.

2.6.23 .Z80

.Z80 enables the assembler to accept Z80 opcodes. This is the default condition when the assembler is running on a Z80 operating system. Z80 mode may also be set by appending the Z switch to the MACRO-80 command string -- see Section 2.2.2.

2.6.24 .8080

.8080 enables the assembler to accept 8080 opcodes. This is the default condition when the assembler is running on an 8080 operating system. 8080 mode may also be set by appending the I switch to the MACRO-80 command string -- see Section 2.2.2.

2.6.25 .REQUEST

.REQUEST <filename>[,<filename>...]

.REQUEST sends a request to the LINK-80 loader to search the filenames in the list for undefined globals. The filenames in the list should be in the form of legal symbols. They should not include filename extensions or disk specifications. LINK-80 supplies a default extension and assumes the default disk drive.

2.6.26 Conditional Pseudo Operations

The conditional pseudo operations are:

IF/IFT <exp>	True if <exp> is not 0.
IFE/FF <exp>	True if <exp> is 0.
IF1	True if pass 1.
IF2	True if pass 2.
FDEF <symbol>	True if <symbol> is defined or has been declared External.
FNDEF <symbol>	True if <symbol> is undefined or not declared External.
FB <arg>	True if <arg> is blank. The angle brackets around <arg> are required.
IFNB <arg>	True if <arg> is not blank. Used for testing when dummy parameters are supplied. The angle brackets around <arg> are required.

All conditionals use the following format:

```
IF x [argument]
.
.
.
[ELSE
.
.
.
.]
ENDIF
```

Conditionals may be nested to any level. Any argument to a conditional must be known on pass 1 to avoid V errors and incorrect evaluation. For IF, IFN, IFF, and IFE the expression must involve values which were previously defined and the expression must be absolute. If the name is defined after an IFDEF or IFNDEF, pass 1 considers the name to be undefined, but it will be defined on pass 2.

2.6.26.1 ELSE - Each conditional pseudo operation may optionally be used with the ELSE pseudo operation which allows alternate code to be generated when the opposite condition exists. Only one ELSE is permitted for a given IF, and an ELSE is always bound to the most recent, open IF. A conditional with more than one ELSE or an ELSE without a conditional will cause a C error.

2.6.26.2 ENDF - Each IF must have a matching ENDF to terminate the conditional. Otherwise, an "Unterminated conditional" message is generated at the end of each pass. An ENDF without a matching IF causes a C error.

2.6.27 Listing Control Pseudo Operations

Output to the listing file can be controlled by two pseudo-ops:

.LIST and .XLIST

If a listing is not being made, these pseudo-ops have no effect. .LIST is the default condition. When a .XLIST is encountered, source and object code will not be listed until a .LIST is encountered.

The output of cross reference information is controlled by .CREF and .XCREF. If the cross reference facility (see Chapter 3) has not been invoked, .CREF and .XCREF have no effect. The default condition is .CREF. When a .XCREF is encountered, no cross reference information is output until .CREF is encountered.

The output of MACRO/REPT/IRP/IRPC expansions is controlled by three pseudo-ops: .LALL, .SALL, and .XALL. .LALL lists the complete macro text for all expansions. .SALL lists only the object code produced by a macro and not its text. .XALL is the default condition; it is similar to .SALL, except a source line is listed only if it generates object code.

2.6.28 Relocation Pseudo Operations

The ability to create relocatable modules is one of the major features of Microsoft assemblers. Relocatable modules offer the advantages of easier coding and faster testing, debugging and modifying. In addition, it is possible to specify segments of assembled code that will later be loaded into RAM (the Data Relative segment) and ROM/PROM (the Code Relative segment). The pseudo operations that select relocatable areas are CSEG and DSEG. The ASEG pseudo-op is used to generate non-relocatable (absolute) code. The COMMON pseudo-op creates a common data area for every COMMON block that is named in the program.

The default mode for the assembler is Code Relative. That is, assembly begins with a CSEG automatically executed and the location counter in the Code Relative mode, pointing to location 0 in the Code Relative segment of memory. All subsequent instructions will be assembled into the Code Relative segment of memory until an ASEG or DSEG or COMMON pseudo-op is executed. For example, the first DSEG encountered sets the location counter to location zero in the Data Relative segment of memory. The following code is assembled in the Data Relative mode, that is, it is assigned to the Data Relative segment of memory. If a subsequent CSEG is encountered, the location counter will return to the next free location in the Code Relative segment and so on.

The ASEG, DSEG, CSEG pseudo-ops never have operands. If you wish to alter the current value of the location counter, use the ORG pseudo-op.

2.6.28.1 ORG Pseudo-op - At any time, the value of the location counter may be changed by use of the ORG pseudo-op. The form of the ORG statement is:

ORG <exp>

where the value of <exp> will be the new value of the location counter in the current mode. All names used in <exp> must be known on pass 1 and the value of <exp> must be either Absolute or in the current mode of the location counter. For example, the statements

```
DSEG
ORG      50
```

set the Data Relative location counter to 50, relative to the start of the Data Relative segment of memory.

2.6.28.2 LINK-80 - The LINK-80 linking loader (see Chapter 4 of this manual) combines the segments and creates each relocatable module in memory when the program is loaded. The origins of the relocatable segments are not fixed until the program is loaded and the origins are assigned by LINK-80. The command to LINK-80 may contain user-specified origins through the use of the /P (for Code Relative) and /O (for Data and COMMON segments) switches.

For example, a program that begins with the statements

```
ASEG
ORG 800H
```

and is assembled entirely in Absolute mode will always load beginning at 800 unless the ORG statement is changed in the source file. However, the same program, assembled in Code Relative mode with no ORG statement, may be loaded at any specified address by appending the /P:<address> switch to the LINK-80 command string.

2.6.29 Relocation Before Loading

Two pseudo-ops, .PHASE and .DEPHASE, allow code to be located in one area, but executed only at a different, specified area.

For example:

```
0000'          .PHASE 100H
0100      E8 0003  FOO:  CALL  BAZ
0103      E9 FF01      JMP   ZOO
0106      C3        BAZ:  RET
          .DEPHASE
0007'      E9 FFFB  ZOO:  JMP   5
```

All labels within a .PHASE block are defined as the absolute value from the origin of the phase area. The code, however, is loaded in the current area (i.e., from 0' in this example). The code within the block can later be moved to 100H and executed.

2.7 MACROS AND BLOCK PSEUDO OPERATIONS

The macro facilities provided by MACRO-80 include three repeat pseudo operations: repeat (REPT), indefinite repeat (IRP), and indefinite repeat character (IRPC). A macro definition operation (MACRO) is also provided. Each of these four macro operations is terminated by the ENDM pseudo operation.

2.7.1 Terms

For the purposes of discussion of macros and block operations, the following terms will be used:

1. **<dummy>** is used to represent a dummy parameter. All dummy parameters are legal symbols that appear in the body of a macro expansion.
2. **<dummylist>** is a list of **<dummy>**s separated by commas.
3. **<arglist>** is a list of arguments separated by commas. **<arglist>** must be delimited by angle brackets. Two angle brackets with no intervening characters (**<>**) or two commas with no intervening characters enter a null argument in the list. Otherwise an argument is a character or series of characters terminated by a comma or **>**. With angle brackets that are nested inside an **<arglist>**, one level of brackets is removed each time the bracketed argument is used in an **<arglist>**. (See example, Section 2.7.5.) A quoted string is an acceptable argument and is passed as such. Unless enclosed in brackets or a quoted string, leading and trailing spaces are deleted from arguments.
4. **<paramlist>** is used to represent a list of actual parameters separated by commas. No delimiters are required (the list is terminated by the end of line or a comment), but the rules for entering null parameters and nesting brackets are the same as described for **<arglist>**. (See example, Section 2.7.5)

2.7.2 REPT-ENDM

```
REPT <exp>
.
.
.
ENDM
```

The block of statements between **REPT** and **ENDM** is repeated **<exp>** times. **<exp>** is evaluated as a 16-bit unsigned number. If **<exp>** contains any external or undefined terms, an error is generated.

Example:

```
SET      0
REPT     10      ;generates DB 1 - DB 10
SET      X+1
DB        X
ENDM
```

2.7.3 IRP-ENDM

```
IRP <dummy>,<arglist>
.
.
.
ENDM
```

The <arglist> must be enclosed in angle brackets. The number of arguments in the <arglist> determines the number of times the block of statements is repeated. Each repetition substitutes the next item in the <arglist> for every occurrence of <dummy> in the block. If the <arglist> is null (i.e., <>), the block is processed once with each occurrence of <dummy> removed. For example:

```
IRP      X,<1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10>
DB      X
ENDM
```

generates the same bytes as the REPT example.

2.7.4 IRPC-ENDM

```
IRPC <dummy>,string (or <string>)
.
.
.
ENDM
```

IRPC is similar to IRP but the arglist is replaced by a string of text and the angle brackets around the string are optional. The statements in the block are repeated once for each character in the string. Each repetition substitutes the next character in the string for every occurrence of <dummy> in the block. For example:

```
IRPC      X,0123456789
DB      X+1
ENDM
```

generates the same code as the two previous examples.

2.7.5 MACRO

Often it is convenient to be able to generate a given sequence of statements from various places in a program, even though different parameters may be required each time the sequence is used. This capability is provided by the MACRO statement. The form is

```
<name> MACRO <dummylist>
```

where <name> conforms to the rules for forming symbols. <name> is the name that will be used to invoke the macro. The <dummy>s in <dummylist> are the parameters that will be changed (replaced) each time the MACRO is invoked. The statements before the ENDM comprise the body of the macro. During assembly, the macro is expanded every time it is invoked but, unlike REPT/IRP/IRPC, the macro is not expanded when it is encountered.

The form of a macro call is

<name> <paramlist>

where <name> is the name supplied in the MACRO definition, and the parameters in <paramlist> will replace the <dummy>s in the MACRO <dummylist> on a one-to-one basis. The number of items in <dummylist> and <paramlist> is limited only by the length of a line. The number of parameters used when the macro is called need not be the same as the number of <dummy>s in <dummylist>. If there are more parameters than <dummy>s, the extras are ignored. If there are fewer, the extra <dummy>s will be made null. The assembled code will contain the macro expansion code after each macro call.

NOTE

A dummy parameter in a MACRO/REPT/IRP/IRPC is always recognized exclusively as a dummy parameter. Register names such as A and B will be changed in the expansion if they were used as dummy parameters.

Here is an example of a MACRO definition that defines a macro called FOC:

```
FOO      MACRO      X
Y        SET        0
          REPT      X
Y        SET        Y+1
          DB        Y
          ENDM
          ENDM
```

This macro generates the same code as the previous three examples when the call

```
FOO      10
```

is executed.

Another example, which generates the same code, illustrates the removal of one level of brackets when an argument is used as an arglist:

```
FOO      MACRO      X
          IRP        Y,<X>
          DB         Y
          ENDM
        ENDM
```

When the call

```
FOO      <1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10>
```

is made, the macro expansion looks like this:

```
IRP      Y,<1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10>
DB       Y
ENDM
```

2.7.6 ENDM

Every REPT, IRP, IRPC and MACRO pseudo-op must be terminated with the ENDM pseudo-op. Otherwise, the 'Unterminated REPT/IRP/IRPC/MACRO' message is generated at the end of each pass. An unmatched ENDM causes an C error.

2.7.7 EXITM

The EXITM pseudo-op is used to terminate a REPT/IRP/IRPC or MACRO call. When an EXITM is executed, the expansion is exited immediately and any remaining expansion or repetition is not generated. If the block containing the EXITM is nested within another block, the outer level continues to be expanded.

2.7.8 LOCAL

LOCAL <dummylist>

The LOCAL pseudo-op is allowed only inside a MACRO definition. When LOCAL is executed, the assembler creates a unique symbol for each <dummy> in <dummylist> and substitutes that symbol for each occurrence of the <dummy> in the expansion. These unique symbols are usually used to define a label within a macro, thus eliminating multiply-defined labels on successive expansions of the macro. The symbols created by the assembler range from ..0001 to ..FFFF. Users will therefore want to avoid the form ..nnnn for their own symbols. If LOCAL statements are used, they must be the first statements in the macro definition.

2.7.9 Special Macro Operators And Forms

- &** The ampersand is used in a macro expansion to concatenate text or symbols. A dummy parameter that is in a quoted string will not be substituted in the expansion unless it is immediately preceded by &. To form a symbol from text and a dummy, put & between them. For example:

```
ERRGEN      MACRO      X
ERROR&X:    PUSH      B
            MVI       B,'&X'
            JMP        ERROR
            ENDM
```

In this example, the call ERRGENA will generate:

```
ERRORA:     PUSH      B
            MVI       B,'A'
            JMP        ERROR
```

- ;;** In a block operation, a comment preceded by two semicolons is not saved as part of the expansion (i.e., it will not appear on the listing even under `.LALL`). A comment preceded by one semicolon, however, will be preserved and appear in the expansion.
- !** When an exclamation point is used in an argument, the next character is entered literally (i.e., `!;` and `<;>` are equivalent).
- NUL** NUL is an operator that returns true if its argument (a parameter) is null. The remainder of a line after NUL is considered to be the argument to NUL. The conditional

IF NUL argument

is false if, during the expansion, the first character of the argument is anything other than a semicolon or carriage return. It is recommended that testing for null parameters be done using the `IFB` and `IFNB` conditionals.

2.8 USING Z80 PSEUDO-OPS

When using the MACRO-80 assembler, the following Z80 pseudo-ops are valid. The function of each pseudo-op is equivalent to that of its counterpart.

<u>Z80 pseudo-op</u>	<u>Equivalent pseudo-op</u>
COND	IFT
ENDC	ENDIF
*EJECT	PAGE
DEFB	DB
DEFS	DS
DEFW	DW
DEFM	DB
DEFL	SET
GLOBAL	PUBLIC
EXTERNAL	EXTRN

The formats, where different, conform to the previous format. That is, DEFB and DEFW are permitted a list of arguments (as are DB and DW), and DEFM is permitted a string or numeric argument (as is DB).

2.9 SAMPLE ASSEMBLY

A>M8C

*EXMPL1,TTY:=EXMPL1

MAC80 3.2 PAGE

1

BITS

PARAMETER

0000'	7E
0001'	23
0002'	66
0003'	6F
0004'	06 03
0006'	AF
0007'	29
0008'	17
0009'	85
000A'	6F
000B'	05
000C'	C2 0006'
000F'	E3

PARAMETER

0010'	73
0011'	23
0012'	72
0013'	C9

```

00100 ;CSL3(P1,P2)
00200 ;SHIFT P1 LEFT CIRCULARLY 3

00300 ;RETURN RESULT IN P2
00400 ENTRY CSL3
00450 ;GET VALUE CF FIRST

00500 CSL3:
00600     MOV     A,M
00700     INX     H
00800     MOV     H,M
00900     MOV     L,A
01000 ;SHIFT COUNT
01100     MVI     B,3
01200 LOOP:  XRA     A
01300 ;SHIFT LEFT
01400     DAD     H
01500 ;ROTATE IN CY BIT
01600     RAL
01700     ADD     L
01800     MOV     L,A
01900 ;DECREMENT COUNT
02000     DCR     B
02100 ;ONE MORE TIME
02200     JNZ     LOOP
02300     XCHG
02400 ;SAVE RESULT IN SECOND

02500     MOV     M,E
02600     INX     H
02700     MOV     M,D
02800     RET
02900 END

```

MAC80 3.2 PAGE

5

CSL3 0000' LOOP 0006'

No Fatal error(s)

2.10 MACRO-80 ERRORS

MACRO-80 errors are indicated by a one-character flag in column one of the listing file. If a listing file is not being printed on the terminal, each erroneous line is also printed or displayed on the terminal. Below is a list of the MACRO-80 Error Codes:

- A Argument error
Argument to pseudo-op is not in correct format or is out of range
(PAGE 1; RADIX 1; PUBLIC 1; JMP5 TCOFAR).
- C Conditional nesting error
ELSE without IF, ENDIF without IF, two ELSEs on one IF.
- D Double Defined symbol
Reference to a symbol which is multiply defined.
- E External error
Use of an external illegal in context (e.g., FOO SET NAME##;
LXI B,2-NAME##).
- M Multiply Defined symbol
Definition of a symbol which is multiply defined.
- N Number error
Error in a number, usually a bad digit (e.g., 8G).
- O Bad opcode or objectionable syntax
ENDM, LCCAL outside a block; SET, EQU or MACRO without a
name; bad syntax in an opcode; or bad syntax in an expression
(mismatched parenthesis, quotes, consecutive operators, etc.).
- P Phase error
Value of a label or EQU name is different on pass 2.
- Q Questionable
Usually means a line is not terminated properly. This is a warning
error (e.g. MOV AX,BX).
- R Relocation
Illegal use of relocation in expression, such as abs-rel. Data, code
and COMMON areas are relocatable.
- U Undefined symbol
A symbol referenced in an expression is not defined. (For certain
pseudo-ops, a V error is printed on pass 1 and a U on pass 2.)
- V Value error
On pass 1 a pseudo-op which must have its value known on pass 1
(e.g., RADIX, PAGE, DS, IF, IFE, etc.), has a value which is
undefined. If the symbol is defined later in the program, a U
error will not appear on the pass 2 listing.

Error Messages

'No end statement encountered on input file'

No END statements either it is missing or it is not parsed due to being in a false conditional, unterminated IRP/IRPC/REPT block or terminated macro.

'Unterminated conditional'

At least one conditional is unterminated at the end of the file.

'Unterminated REPT/IRP/IRPC/MACRO'

At least one block is unterminated.

[xx] [No] Fatal error(s) [xx warnings]

The number of fatal errors and warnings. The message is listed on the CRT and in the list file.

2.11 COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER ASSEMBLERS

The SEJECT and \$TITLE controls are provided for compatibility with INTEL's ISIS assembler. The dollar sign must appear in column 1 only if spaces or tabs separate the dollar sign from the control word. The control

SEJECT

is the same as the MACRO-80 PAGE pseudo-op. The control

\$TITLE('text')

is the same as the MACRO-80 SUBTTL <text> pseudo-op.

The INTEL operands PAGE and IPAGE generate Q errors when used with the MACRO-80 CSEG or DSEG pseudo-ops. These errors are warnings; the assembler ignores the operands.

When MACRO-80 is entered, the default for the origin is Code Relative 0. With the INTEL ISIS assembler, the default is Absolute 0.

With MACRO-80, the dollar sign (\$) is a defined constant that indicates the value of the location counter at the start of the statement. Other assemblers may use a decimal point or an asterisk. Other constants are defined by MACRO-80 to have the following values:

B=0	D=2	H=4	M=6	PSW=6
C=1	E=3	L=5	SP=6	A=7

2.12 FORMAT OF LISTINGS

On each page of a MACRO-80 listing, the first two lines have the form:

```
[TITLE text]      M80 3.3      PAGE x[-y]  
[SUBTTL text]
```

where:

1. TITLE text is the text supplied with the TITLE pseudo-op, if one was given in the source program.
2. x is the major page number, which is incremented only when a form feed is encountered in the source file. (When using Microsoft's EDIT-80 text editor, a form feed is inserted whenever a page mark is done.) When the symbol table is being printed, x = 5.
3. y is the minor page number, which is incremented whenever the PAGE pseudo-op is encountered in the source file, or whenever the current page size has been filled.
4. SUBTTL text is the text supplied with the SUBTTL pseudo-op, if one was given in the source program.

Next, a blank line is printed, followed by the first line of output.

A line of output on a MACRO-80 listing has the following form:

```
[crf#][error]loc#m |xx | xxxx|... source
```

If cross reference information is being output, the first item on the line is the cross reference number, followed by a tab.

A one-letter error code followed by a space appears next on the line, if the line contains an error. If there is no error, a space is printed. If there is no cross reference number, the error code column is the first column on the listing.

The value of the location counter appears next on the line. It is a 4-digit hexadecimal number or 6-digit octal number, depending on whether the /O or /H switch was given in the MACRO-80 command string.

The character at the end of the location counter value is the mode indicator. It will be one of the following symbols:

'	Code Relative
"	Data Relative
!	COMMON Relative
<space>	Absolute
*	External

Next, three spaces are printed followed by the assembled code. One-byte values are followed by a space. Two-byte values are followed by a mode indicator. Two-byte values are printed in the opposite order they are stored in, i.e., the high order byte is printed first. Externals are either the offset or the value of the pointer to the next External in the chain.

If a line of output on a MACRO-80 listing is from an INCLUDE file, the character 'C' is printed after the assembled code on that line. If a line of output is part of a text expansion (MACRO, REPT, IRP, IRPC) a plus sign '+' is printed after the assembled code on that line.

The remainder of the line contains the line of source code, as it was input.

Example:

```
0C49 3A A91Z' C+ LDA LCOUNT
```

'C+' indicates this line is from an INCLUDE file and part of a macro expansion.

2.12.1 Symbol Table Listing

In the symbol table listing, all the macro names in the program are listed alphabetically, followed by all the symbols in the program, listed alphabetically. After each symbol, a tab is printed, followed by the value of the symbol. If the symbol is PUBLIC, an ! is printed immediately after the value. The next character printed will be one of the following:

U	Undefined symbol.
C	COMMON block name. (The "value" of the COMMON block is its length (number of bytes) in hexadecimal or octal.)
*	External symbol.
<space>	Absolute value.
'	Program Relative value.
"	Data Relative value.
!	COMMON Relative value.

CHAPTER 3

CREF-80 CROSS REFERENCE FACILITY

NOTE

If you are using the TEKDCS operating system, see Appendix A for proper command formats.

In order to generate a cross reference listing, the assembler must output a special listing file with embedded control characters. The MACRO-80 command string tells the assembler to output this special listing file. /C is the cross reference switch. When the /C switch is encountered in a MACRO-80 command string, the assembler opens a .CRF file instead of a .LST file. (See Section 2.6.27 for the .CREF and .XCREF pseudo-ops.)

Examples:

- =TEST/C Assemble file TEST.MAC and create object file TEST.REL and cross reference file TEST.CRF.
- T,U=TEST/C Assemble file TEST.MAC and create object file T.REL and cross reference file U.CRF.

When the assembler is finished, run the cross reference facility by typing CREF80. CREF80 prompts the user with an asterisk. CREF80 generates a cross reference listing from the .CRF file that was created during assembly. The CREF80 command format is:

*listing file=source file

The default extension for the source file is .CRF. There are no switches in CREF80 commands. Examples of CREF-80 command strings:

- =TEST Examine file TEST.CRF and generate a cross reference listing file TEST.LST.
- T=TEST Examine file TEST.CRF and generate a cross reference listing file T.LST.

Cross reference listing files differ from ordinary listing files in that:

1. Each source statement is numbered with a cross reference number.
2. At the end of the listing, variable names appear in alphabetic order along with the numbers of the lines on which they are referenced or defined. Line numbers on which the symbol is defined are flagged with 'd'.

CHAPTER 4

LINK-80 LINKING LOADER

NOTE

If you are using the TEXPDS operating system, see Appendix A for proper command formats.

4.1 RUNNING LINK-80

The command to run LINK-80 is

```
LINK
```

LINK-80 returns the prompt "=", indicating it is ready to accept commands.

4.2 COMMAND FORMAT

Each command to LINK-80 consists of a string of object filenames separated by commas. These are the files to be loaded by LINK-80. The command format is:

```
objfile1,objfile2,...,objfileN
```

The default extension for all filenames is .REL. Command lines are supported, that is, the invocat. . and command may be typed on the same line.

Example:

```
LINK XTPROC,TRPROC
```


any filename in the LINK-80 command string, can also specify a device name. The default device name with the CP/M operating system is the currently logged unit. The default device with the ISIS-II operating system is disk drive 0. The format is:

```
dev1:objfile1,dev2:objfile2,...devn:objfilen
```

The device names are as listed in Section 2.2.1.

Example:

```
LINK MYPROG,A:YRPROG
```

After each line is typed, LINK-80 will load the specified files. After LINK finishes this process, it will list all symbols that remained undefined followed by an asterisk.

Example:

```
*MAIN
```

```
DATA 0100 0200
```

```
SUBR1* (SUBR1 is undefined)
```

```
*SUBR1
```

```
DATA 0100 0300
```

```
*
```

Typically, to execute a MACRO-80 program and subroutines, the user types the list of filenames followed by /G (begin execution). To resolve any external, undeclared symbols, you can first search your library sources (see Chapter 3, 3.3-4), or appending the filenames, followed by /S, to the linker command string.

```
*LINK/S Searches MYLIB.RSL for unresolved  
global symbols
```

```
* /C Starts execution
```

2.2.1 LINK-80 Switches

A number of switches may be given in the LINK-80 command string to specify actions affecting the linker's execution of the program. Link switches such as /G, /S, /C, /L, /P, /M, and /T are described in Table 2.2.1. Switches are separated by hyphens. See Appendix A.

5.1.1 Modules

A module is typically a FORTRAN or COBOL subprogram, main program or a MACRO-80 assembly that contains ENTRY statements.

The primary function of LIB-80 is to concatenate modules in .REL files to form a new library. In order to extract modules from previous libraries or .REL files, a powerful syntax has been devised to specify ranges of modules within a .REL file.

The simplest way to specify a module within a file is simply to use the name of the module. For example:

SIN

But a relative quantity plus or minus 255 may also be used. For example:

SIN+1

specifies the module after SIN and

SIN-1

specifies the one before it.

Ranges of modules may also be specified by using two dots:

..SIN means all modules up to and including SIN.

SIN.. means all modules from SIN to the end of the file.

SIN..COS means SIN and COS and all the modules in between.

Ranges of modules and relative offsets may also be used in combination:

SIN+1..COS-1

To select a given module from a file, use the name of the file followed by the module(s) specified enclosed in angle brackets and separated by commas:

FORLIB <SIN..COS>

or

MYLIB.REL <TEST>

or

BIGLIB.REL <FIRST,MIDDLE,LAST>

etc.

If no modules are selected from a file, then all the modules in the file are selected:

TESTLIB.REL

5.2 LIB-80 SWITCHES

NOTE

/E will destroy your current library if there is no new library under construction. Exit LIB-80 using Control-C if you are not revising the library.

A number of switches are used to control LIB-80 operation. These switches are always preceded by a slash:

- /O Octal - set Octal typeout mode for /L command.
- /H Hex - set Hex typeout mode for /L command (default).
- /U List the symbols which would remain undefined on a search through the file specified.
- /L List the modules in the files specified and symbol definitions they contain.
- /C (Create) Throw away the library under construction and start over.
- /E Exit to CP/M. The library under construction (.LIB) is revised to .REL and any previous copy is deleted.
- /R Rename - same as /E but does not exit to CP/M on completion.

5.3 LIB-80 LISTINGS

To list the contents of a file in cross reference format, use /L:

*FCRLIB/L

When building libraries, it is important to order the modules such that any intermodule references are "forward." That is, the module containing the global reference should physically appear ahead of the module containing the entry point. Otherwise, LINK-80 may not satisfy all global references on a single pass through the library.

Use /U to list the symbols which could be undefined in a single pass through a library. If a module in the library makes a backward reference to a symbol in another module, /U will list that symbol. Example:

*SYSLIB/U

NOTE

Since certain modules in the standard FORTRAN and COBOL systems are always force-loaded, they will be listed as undefined by /U but will not cause a problem when loading FORTRAN or COBOL programs.

Listings are currently always sent to the terminal; use control-P to send the listing to the printer.

5.4 SAMPLE LIB SESSION

```
A>LIB
•TRANLIB=SIN,COS,TAN,ATAN,ALOG
•EXP
•TRANLIB.LIB/U
•TRANLIB.LIB/L
.
.
.
(List of symbols in TRANLIB.LIB)
.
.
.
•/E
A>
```

5.5 SUMMARY OF SWITCHES AND SYNTAX

```
/O      Octal - set listing radix
/H      Hex - set listing radix
/U      List undefineds
/L      List cross reference
/C      Create - start LIB over
/E      Exit - Rename .LIB to .REL and exit
/R      Rename - Rename .LIB to .REL
```

module::=module name {+ or - number}

module sequence ::=

module | ..module | module.. | module1..module2

file specification::=filename {<module sequence>[,<module sequence>]}

APPENDIX A

TEKDOS OPERATING SYSTEM

The command formats for MACRO-80, LINK-80 and CREF-80 differ slightly under the TEKDOS operating system.

A.1 TEKDOS Command Files

The files F80, M80, L80, and C80 are actually command files for the compiler, assembler, loader, and cross reference programs respectively. These command files set the emulation mode to 0 and select the Z-80 assembler processor (see TEKDOS documentation), then execute the appropriate program file. You will note that all of these command files are set up to execute the Microsoft programs from drive #1. As of version 3.36, LINK-80 will also look for the library (FOR LIB) on drive #1. If you wish to execute any of this software from drive #0, the command file must be edited and LINK-80 should be given an explicit library search directive "FORLIB-S". (See section 4.2.1.)

A.2 MACRO-80

The M80 assembler accepts command lines only. A prompt is not displayed and interactive commands are not accepted. Commands have the same format as TEKDOS assembler commands; i.e., three filename or device name parameters plus optional switches.

M80 [objfile] [lstfile] sourcefile [sw1] [sw2...]

The object and listing file parameters are optional. These files will not be created if the parameters are omitted, however any error messages will still be displayed on the console. The available switches are as described in Chapter 2 of this manual, except that the switches are delimited by commas or spaces instead of slashes.

A.3 CREF-80

The form of commands to CREF80 is:

```
C80 lstfile sourcefile
```

Both filename parameters are required. The sourcefile parameter is always the name of a CREF80 file created during assembly, by use of the C switch. Example:

Create a CREF80 file using MACRO-80:

```
M80 „ TSTCRF TSTMAC C
```

Create a cross reference listing from the CREF80 file:

```
C80 TSTLST TSTCRF
```

A.4 LINK-80

With TEKDOS, the LINK-80 loader accepts interactive commands only. Command lines are not supported.

When LINK-80 is invoked, and whenever it is waiting for input, it will prompt with an asterisk. Commands are lists of filenames and/or devices separated by commas or spaces and optionally interspersed with switches. The input to LINK-80 must be Microsoft relocatable object code (not the same as TEKDOS loader format).

Switches to LINK-80 are delimited by hyphens under TEKDOS, instead of slashes. All LINK-80 switches (as documented in Chapter 4) are supported, except "G" and "N", which are not implemented at this time.

Examples:

1. Assemble a MACRO-80 program named XTEST, creating an object file called XREL and a listing file called XLST:

```
>M80 XREL XLST XTEST
```

2. Load XTEST and save the loaded module:

```
>L80  
*XREL-E  
[04AD 22B8]  
*DOS*ERROR 46  
L80 TERMINATED  
>M XMOD 400 22B8 04AD
```

Note that "-E" exits via an error message due to execution of a HLT instruction. The memory image is intact, however, and the "Module" command may be used to save it. Once a program is saved in module format, it may then be executed directly without going through LINK-80 again.

The bracketed numbers printed by LINK-80 before exiting are the entry point address and the highest address loaded, respectively. The loader default is to begin loading at 40CH. However, the loader also places a jump to the start address in location 0, thereby allowing execution to begin at 0. The memory locations between 0003 and 0400H are reserved for SRB's and I/O buffers at runtime.

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ADDENDA TO: Utility Software Manual
 and
 MACRO-80 Assembler Reference Manual

1. Add to MACRO-80 SWITCHES:

<u>Switch</u>	<u>Action</u>
P	Each /P allocates an extra 256 bytes of stack space for use during assembly. Use /P if stack overflow errors occur during assembly. Otherwise, not needed.

2. Add to Section 2.7.9 Special Macro Operators and Forms

TYPE The TYPE operator returns a byte that describes two characteristics of its argument: 1) the mode, and 2) whether it is External or not. The argument to TYPE may be any expression (string, numeric, logical). If the expression is invalid, TYPE returns zero.

The byte that is returned is configured as follows:

The lower two bits are the mode. If the lower two bits are:

- 0 the mode is Absolute
- 1 the mode is Program Relative
- 2 the mode is Data Relative
- 3 the mode is Common Relative

The high bit (80H) is the External bit. If the high bit is on, the expression contains an External. If the high bit is off, the expression is local (not External).

The Defined bit is 20H. This bit is on if the expression is locally defined, and it is off if the expression is undefined or external. If neither bit is on, the expression is invalid.

TYPE is usually used inside macros, where an argument type may need to be tested to make a decision regarding program flow. For example:

```
FOO      MACRO   X
         LOCAL   Z
7        SET TYPE X
IF       7 ...
```